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News Summary

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The controversial theology of the Rev. Charles Curran comes out of a "revisionist" movement among Catholic moralists. Story on Page 4.

Conservatives are again donating money to establish free-enterprise professorships. Story on Page 10.

The official Fool of the University of Colorado ferrets out pomposity on the campus. Story on Page 11.

The New York Legislature has voted to require testing companies to provide detailed data about students' performance. Story on Page 17.

A House-Senate committee has approved a budget plan that would allow federal spending on education to rise by as much as $2.2-billion. Story on Page 17.

State budget officers for higher education are often forced to reconcile politics and reality. Story on Page 17.

Universities are joining a growing number of philanthropists who guarantee middle-school students tuition for college. Story on Page 29.

Many sports officials doubt that the special N.C.A.A. convention will achieve anything. Story on Page 31.

Virginia's Governor has rebuked Virginia Tech trustees for endorsing big-time sports at the university and risking involvement in scandal. Story on Page 31.

Israel is considering a major overhaul of its higher-education system. Story on Page 33.

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WIDE WORLD

Korean Campuses Close as Protests Intensify

Anti-government student demonstrators in Seoul flee in panic when police tear-gas grenades explode in the midst of their sit-in. Story on Page 33.

Citizens' Campaigns Are Foiling State Plans to Shut Down or Merge Public Colleges

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Aggressive campaigns by small groups of citizens have made it all but impossible for a state to close or merge public colleges. As a result, many officials complain, parochial interests often triumph over the needs of the state as a whole.

Such controversies tend to follow the same scenario:

With the state facing a financial crisis, the governor, the state higher-education board, or a study commission proposes to close a college. Quickly, protests erupt. Dramatic symbolism is everywhere (coffins with the name of the institutions under consideration to be closed are *de rigueur*). Bowing to public pressure, legislators reject efforts to shut down the institution and grab the credit for "saving" it.

Supporters of the college involved say their victory demonstrates that democracy really works. But many state officials and other higher-education observers are more and more frustrated by the pattern. The protests, they say, have made the higher-education planning process more political and less logical.

In addition, they say, legislators who reject proposals to close institutions frequently lose interest in higher education once the closing has been averted, and rarely make much effort to see that funds are available to operate the colleges they "rescued."

In the past three years, major plans for

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AT&T and Phone Companies Give More to Colleges

The breakup of the Bell system has brought changes in grantmaking. One beneficiary: higher education. Story on Page 25.

Thatcher's Re-Election Likely to Bring an End to Tenure in Britain

By DAVID WALKER

LONDON

The resounding re-election of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government this month may have sounded the death knell for Britain's system of academic tenure.

A legislative initiative to abolish career-long tenure is expected to be published soon, perhaps before the end of the month.

The measure also would radically change the mechanism by which government grants are paid to universities. The bill would replace the University Grants Committee, an autonomous advisory body whose members come mostly from academe, with a Universities Funding Council that would have strong representation from business and be controlled directly by government ministers.

The proposals are intended to fulfill Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's de-

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Give & Take

When students talk, some alumni evidently listen. That may explain why more and more universities are asking students to participate in fund-raising phonathons.

At the University of Michigan, students have called 97,000 alumni and raised $8.3-million since September. Over 1,700 people have pledged $1,000 or more.

Calls are made at a campus phone center that features a bright setting, a support staff, and 50 telephone lines on separate desks.

The university is trying to dial all 309,000 of its graduates and raise $14.5-million by phone by June 1988.

▪

So many fingers have been doing so much walking at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, that fund raisers there have created a Phonathon Hall of Fame.

At Rutgers's most recent telephone event, 1,200 volunteers in eight cities called nearly 20,000 alumni and raised $1.2-million.

Kenneth Tjaden, a former Rutgers trustee, may have been the phonathon's fastest talker: He raised $217,000 and became the hall's first inductee.

▪

Giving and swimming are newly linked at Hood College. A 1987 Hood graduate, Kathleen King Kinsey, plans to donate money every time one of her swimming records is broken. Since she has set 17 records, those gifts could add up.

Just how much Ms. Kinsey will give will depend on long each record stands and by how many tenths of a second it is broken. "If a swimmer knows she is not only changing a mark, she is also earning something for the athletic department, maybe her record will mean even more," she says.

Ms. Kinsey also hopes to start a tradition. "I hope that when someone comes along and retires my record, she will give to Hood, too."

▪

Some scholarship winners may become donors at Duke University. John W. Rollins, the chairman and chief executive officer of a large trucking and transportation corporation, has put a new twist on a $250,000 gift to Duke's business school.

The gift will create scholarships for students who have demonstrated outstanding academic achievement and leadership during their first year in business school.

Each award will provide $5,000 in cash and $5,000 as a low-interest loan to be repaid within three years of graduation.

The twist: scholarship recipients must agree to give to the school after they earn their degrees.

Said Thomas F. Keller, the business school's dean: "We want to encourage students to be aware of the long-term benefits of their education and of the need to be supportive of future generations."

Philanthropy

Grantmaking by Telephone Companies Shuffled Following Bell System Breakup

AT&T brings greater sophistication to philanthropy; 5 regional companies have formed foundations

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

NEW YORK

These days, when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company makes a charitable donation, it doesn't reach out and touch just anyone.

Since January 1, 1984—the date on which A.T.&T. officially divested itself of seven regional operating telephone companies and plunged into the largest corporate re-organization in world history—the corporation has awarded fewer and larger grants.

More and more, A.T.&T.'s dollars are going to higher education.

This year, colleges and universities will claim 47 per cent—$13-million—of the A.T.&T. Foundation's budget, up substantially, as a percentage, from 32 per cent of the contributions made by the corporation in 1983, the year before divestiture.

While the foundation's $27.7-million budget is enough to make A.T.&T. one of the 15 largest corporate contributors of 1987, it falls far short of the $69.6-million contributed by the entire Bell telephone system in 1983.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DON HAMERMAN

AT&T's Reynold Levy (with Anne Alexander): "We are trying to lend a sort of energetic coherence to our rich material and human resources."

Collaboration Is Forbidden

Whether the eight new corporations are as generous as Ma Bell used to be is as hard to read as a phone bill.

Since divestiture, no one has officially calculated aggregate contributions by regional and local phone companies, whose donations were included in the old Bell system totals. That's because A.T.&T., the regional holding companies, and the local telephone subsidiaries are forbidden by law from collaborating with one another.

Nonetheless, five of the seven "Baby Bells" have formed grant-making foundations, and a sixth, Bell Atlantic, is exploring the idea. The seventh company, U.S. West, has decided not to create a foundation but does have a healthy contributions program.

Those foundations have at least $139-million in assets. A tabulation by *The Chronicle* indicates that the regional companies gave nearly $93-million to charity in 1986. Added to the $30-million given by A.T.&T. itself that year, that is $53-million more than the consolidated Bell system gave away the last year before divestiture.

Roughly 25 per cent of that total went to higher education.

Phone-company contributions officers say the foundations, which are so new that none has completed more than two grant-making cycles, have been formed to protect contributions budgets from earnings fluctuations in a "volatile" business environment.

A State of Shock

In addition, A.T.&T.'s metamorphosis from the nation's largest utility (with over one million employees) to a simple little Fortune 500 corporation, 300,000 strong, and the parallel growth of regional and local companies has left contributions officers at many phone companies in a state of shock. The answers, "That hasn't been decided yet," or, "That's changing," are frequent refrains.

The changes are taking their toll on the A.T.&T. Foundation itself: Its budget this year is $2.2-million less than it was in 1986. Says Reynold Levy, the foundation's president: "Cutbacks in financial support for non-profits pale in comparison to what has happened to American industry. In no decade of American history has business faced such radical changes. International competition has challenged industry after industry—including ours."

'Pro-Active' Budget

Within A.T.&T. itself, however, grant-making is showing signs of far greater sensitivity and sophistication.

Before divestiture, A.T.&T.'s philanthropy was characterized by the same ubiquity that marked "Ma Bell" itself. Just as wisdom had it that a job with the phone company was forever, grant recipients knew that if they could manage to get on the phone company's annual contributions list, they might stay on it forever. Grants were scattered broadly.

With Mr. Levy's arrival in May 1984 to head the new A.T.&T. Foundation, that era ended. Under his leadership, A.T.&T.'s even-handed philanthropy has given way to a "pro-active" budget.

This year, $6.1-million—almost half of the $13-million earmarked for education—will be awarded to colleges and universities under scientific and technical pro-

Continued on Following Page

Giving by the 7 New Regional Phone Companies:

Regional Company	Foundation: Assets	Foundation: 1986 Awards	Corporation, Foundations, & Subsidiaries: 1986 Giving	Corporation, Foundations, & Subsidiaries: Gifts to Education	Notes
AMERITECH AMERICAN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES Subsidiaries include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin Bells.	$33,900,000	$1,600,000	$20,100,000	$4,000,000	The foundation supports projects on regional economic development, on the impact of telecommunications on society, and on public policy and telecommunications. In 1986 it created a five-year, $5-million program that will award $100,000 annually for faculty fellowships to each of 10 universities in Ameritech's five-state region. It also awarded a two-year, $300,000 grant to five economic-education councils to promote economic literacy. FOR MORE INFORMATION: Michael E. Kuhlin, director, Ameritech Foundation, 30 South Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606
Bell Atlantic™ Subsidiaries include Bell of Pennsylvania, C&P Telephone Companies, Diamond State Telephone, and New Jersey Bell, which provide local telephone service in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.	not applicable	not applicable	$14,535,000	$6,242,000	The corporation may create a foundation, but it has not yet made a final decision. Recent major grants to higher education include $283,800 in undergraduate scholarships and graduate-level fellowships in engineering at the Johns Hopkins University and a $40,000 grant to the National Society of Professional Engineers Education Foundation for scholarships in the corporation's seven-state area. FOR MORE INFORMATION: Ruth P. Caine, staff manager, Bell Atlantic, 10th Floor, 1310 North Court House Road, Arlington, Va. 22201
BELLSOUTH Subsidiaries include South Central Bell and Southern Bell, which provide local telephone service in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.	$25,000,000	none	$9,000,000	$2,000,000	The foundation, which was created last December, will announce its grant-making guidelines, along with its first round of grants, in early fall. The foundation expects to coordinate all of the corporation's giving, which is expected to total $9-million again this year. FOR MORE INFORMATION: James McLain, Jr., contributions manager, BellSouth Foundation, Southern Bell Center, 675 West Peachtree St., N.E., Room 26J69, Atlanta 30375
NYNEX Subsidiaries include New England Telephone and New York Telephone, which provide local telephone service in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and part of Connecticut.	$23,000,000	$562,000	$11,800,000	roughly one-third	The foundation supports community partnerships that foster economic development and projects that offer "innovative solutions to societal problems." FOR MORE INFORMATION: Edward J. Hardy, executive director, NYNEX Foundation, 400 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N.Y. 10604

Grantmaking by Phone Companies Is Shuffled in Wake of Breakup

Continued from Preceding Page

grams that operate "by invitation only." The rest of the money will be spent this way: $2.3-million to match employees' gifts to higher education (A.T.&T. matches such contributions on a one-to-one basis); $3-million to cover installments due on gifts pledged in prior years and recurring gifts to organizations, such as the Independent College Funds of America, that represent groups of small, private liberal-arts colleges; $1-million to college capital campaigns; and $700,000 for "discretionary" grants, with a special emphasis on programs to benefit women, blacks, and, most recently, Hispanics.

Grants Pack a Greater Punch

Because of the extraordinary degree to which Mr. Levy has been able to marshal the corporation's non-cash resources and put them to work for colleges, those cash grants are packing a greater punch.

A.T.&T. grants are now carefully coordinated with the company's internships for undergraduate and graduate students, joint research-and-development projects, recruitment of new graduates, service by A.T.&T. executives on college governing boards, equipment donations, and loans of personnel and company facilities for college projects.

"We are trying to lend a sort of energetic coherence to our rich material and human resources," says Mr. Levy. "We're exploring the development of new programs to tap the energies of our people, our ideas, our property, and our employment capability on behalf of non-profits."

An example of Mr. Levy's approach is in place at Hampton University, one of nine historically black colleges receiving a package of benefits this year.

In response to a national shortage of minority scientists and engineers—a shortage that is critical enough to affect A.T.&T.'s own recruiting—the foundation this year donated two full years of Ruknet Cezzar's time to Hampton. Mr. Cezzar, a Bell Laboratories researcher who has a Ph.D. in computer science and 17 years of teaching and research experience, is teaching and advising computer-science students and helping to develop a new curriculum.

That hookup gave the university connections: Last year, A.T.&T. also gave Hampton $124,000 in cash, computer equipment with a $182,000 market value, and "surplus" supplies requisitioned by Mr. Cezzar from Bell Labs.

In setting up the new foundation, A.T.&T. changed its thinking on charitable giving dramatically. In the past, contributions simply came from the company's operating budget. Now it has a foundation whose earnings on its $130-million in assets must be distributed annually.

The new endowment came from a substantial portion of the proceeds from the sale of A.T.&T.'s old headquarters building in New York City; from assets of the Western Electric Company, now a division of A.T.&T.; and from Bell Labs.

'Did Not Lose Sight of Obligation'

Anne Alexander, vice-president for education at the A.T.&T. Foundation, is proud of the company's action in setting up a foundation. "The decision to allocate those assets was important and tough," she says. "In a year of difficult cuts and enormous pressures, the corporation's top executives did not lose sight of the importance of the non-profit sector and their obligation to support it."

Mr. Levy's appointment itself was somewhat unexpected. In what has been described as a WASP-dominated corporate culture with a long history of promoting from within, Mr. Levy was brought in from outside—over the heads of several long-time contributions officers.

While Mr. Levy had solid academic credentials—in 1973 he earned both a Ph.D. in government and foreign affairs from the University of Virginia and a law degree from Columbia University—he had never administered a grant.

He was, however, used to shaking up bureaucracies. In the mid-1970's, he worked on solving New York City's fiscal crisis; as executive director of New York's 92nd Street Y between 1977 and 1984, he transformed it into one of the city's most vital cultural organizations.

In March 1986 Mr. Levy was given additional A.T.&T. responsibilities as vice-president for corporate affairs, a position that has broad, policy-making responsibilities in public affairs, public relations, and international operations.

Called 'Sensitive and Sensible'

If it's too early for the grant-making community to assess the foundation's work, its grantees rhapsodize over it.

"A.T.&T.'s grants are sensitive and sensible," says Peter A. Buchanan, vice-president for development at Columbia University, which has received a substantial grant to support junior faculty members. The university's pioneering efforts have been emulated by many other institutions

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84-Million Awarded to Charity in 1986

Regional Company	Foundation: Assets	Foundation: 1986 Awards	Corporation, Foundations, & Subsidiaries: 1986 Giving	Corporation, Foundations, & Subsidiaries: Gifts to Education	Notes
ACIFIC TELESIS oup sidiaries include Pacific Telephone Nevada Bell, which offer local hone service in California and ada.	$29,000,000	$5,100,000	$8,300,000	$2,360,000	The foundation's major college program provides scholarships to 300 minority-group members who are studying engineering at 13 California colleges and universities and involves Pacific Bell engineers as mentors. FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jere A. Jacobs, president, Pacific Telesis Foundation, Room 1723, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco 94105
Southwestern Bell Corporation or subsidiary is Southwestern Bell, ch provides local telephone service in ansas, Kansas, Missouri, ahoma, and Texas.	$28,000,000	$11,900,000	$11,900,000	$3,000,000	Recent grants to higher education include several grants totaling $920,000 to Washington University in St. Louis for medical research, construction of facilities, and scholarships; $225,000 to Saint Louis University and $150,000 to Texas Tech University for capital campaigns; and two grants totaling $165,000 to the Independent College Funds of Texas and Kansas. FOR MORE INFORMATION: Charles O. DeRiemer, executive director, Southwestern Bell Foundation, 1 Bell Center, 38-K-8, St. Louis 63101
USWEST sidiaries include Mountain Bell, thwestern Bell, and Pacific thwest Bell, which provide local phone service in Arizona, Colorado, o, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, raska, New Mexico, North Dakota, gon, South Dakota, Utah, hington, Wyoming.	not applicable	not applicable	$17,000,000	roughly one-third	Preferring to make contributions through its three local Bell subsidiaries, the corporation has decided not to create a foundation. Last year, the corporation's major grants to higher education included $250,000 challenge grants to support capital campaigns at the University of Colorado and Colorado State University, and a five-year, $500,000 grant to Creighton University to endow a professorship in economic research. It also gave $177,000 in stock to the Independent Colleges of Colorado. FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jane J. Prancan, director, community affairs, U. S. West, Suite 480, 7800 East Orchard Road, Englewood, Colo. 80111

West provides financial support to an operating foundation, U. S. West Education Foundation, which does not make grants to colleges and universities. The foundation operates a single educational ram, Choices, which encourages students to plan for college by sending corporate employees to ninth-grade classrooms to run daylong seminars on motivation, time-management, and self-discipline. nore information, contact Gary A. Frizzell, executive director, U.S. West Education Foundation, 720 Olive Way, Suite 521, Seattle 98101.

oncerned about the faculty shortage that ill develop in the next 15 years.

Says Donald C. Hood, Columbia's vice-resident for arts and sciences: "When I oke to Anne [Alexander], she saw the roblem immediately. A month later she alled back with the grant."

Another A.T.&T. grant addresses the is-ue of getting low-income Hispanic stu-ents into the college "pipeline" at an arly stage. Arizona State University's other-daughter program for Hispanics dentifies talented Hispanic girls at area nior high schools and brings them to the ampus with their mothers.

The girls hear presentations and take eld trips to a variety of professional set-ngs, attend laboratories on writing and omputer skills, and participate in career-ounseling sessions.

"Most of the girls have scarcely been ut of the *barrio*, much less set foot on a ollege campus," says Jo Anne O'Don-ell, Arizona State's associate dean of stu-ent life. "They really need to be motivat-d to even apply to college."

Ms. O'Donnell says many of the girls ave home responsibilities, and it's often a big deal" just to finish high school.

"Where push comes to shove is making others realize that if their kids take these ough courses, they've got to have more me for homework," she says. "When a mother gets behind the idea, often the whole extended family—aunts and uncles, grandparents—gets pulled in to help make it work."

While it's too early to have hard results from the program, 50 per cent of those who have gone through it are now taking college-track courses in high school. And four of the 60 mothers in the program have enrolled in college themselves.

Ms. Alexander says A.T.&T. decided to sponsor the program after employees at an A.T.&T. copper-wire manufacturing plant in Phoenix suggested it.

Invitations to Submit Proposals

At least half of A.T.&T.'s grants are based on ideas that come to the foundation from local levels of the company in this manner. As a result, Ms. Alexander spends at least half of her time coordinating internal requests for support.

Typically, the foundation invites only institutions with which the corporation has a technical relationship to submit proposals for special science projects or for curricula dealing with manufacturing technologies.

"We use every tool we can think of to build relationships with academic departments that are important to us," says Kumar Patel, executive director of research, materials science, engineering, and academic affairs for A.T.&T.'s Bell Labs. "It's not just a question of cash support. We want to be in close touch with those who are at the leading edge of scientific research in our areas."

Mr. Patel coordinates such interactions as chief of A.T.&T.'s Campus Angels, a group created shortly after divestiture to provide coherence to A.T.&T.'s relations with universities. Mr. Patel is the designated angel for Stanford University; 40 other officials work with individual institutions to coordinate recruiting of college graduates, relationships with college presidents, and grant applications.

Under these technical programs, much of the foundation's money goes to train scientists. Each year A.T.&T. awards scholarships for doctoral studies to 25 outstanding women nominated by the universities with which A.T.&T. has a relationship; awards grants to junior faculty investigators; and helps with the acquisition of scientific instruments.

'Astute Discussions' with Grantees

Once submitted, proposals are reviewed by six or eight scientists in each discipline, and often are returned to the university with questions or suggestions for revision.

Robert A. Gross, dean of Columbia's school of engineering and applied science, says the angel system works. "Few foundations focus their giving as intelligently as A.T.&T., mostly because their team captain has astute discussions with us before they make a grant," he says.

What the future holds for A.T.&T. philanthropy is uncertain.

The corporation itself is still in the midst of the gut-wrenching changes, cutbacks, and strategy reformulations that have plagued it since divestiture. Since 1984, A.T.&T. has laid off an additional 66,000 employees, and its ranks of corporate officers have been reduced from 180 at the time of the breakup to 125 today. Last year, revenues declined for the first time since 1933, mostly due to a 17-per-cent drop in equipment rentals.

Allowed, since divestiture, to do business overseas, A.T.&T. has yet to win major contracts there. And the corporation's entry into the computer business, where it had once entertained hopes of "redefining" an industry, was marked by a crushing $1-billion loss in 1986.

Still, the company's long-distance, equipment-manufacturing, and telephone-switching businesses remain highly profitable. And Mr. Levy and Ms. Alexander remain steadfast in their commitment to be responsive to good ideas that come in "over the transom." Says Mr. Levy: "We really read and really write in response to each inquiry, and that is an enormous commitment on the part of A.T.&T."